

GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

PURPOSE OF THE FUND

This is an intragovernmental revolving fund that finances, on a reimbursable basis, a national supply distribution system, a system of ordering supplies for direct delivery to agencies, a system of interagency Fleet Management Centers, rehabilitation and repair of furniture and equipment, and return of materials no longer needed. Supplies and services are provided to both military and civilian agencies.

Prior to 1988, costs of personnel and support for the supply function were not authorized to be recovered through the Fund, and were financed by direct Federal Supply Service (FSS) appropriations: Expenses, Supply Distribution through 1962; Operating Expenses, FSS from 1963 through 1983; Operating Expenses, Personal Property from 1984 through 1986; and Operating Expenses, FSS until December 1, 1987. Public Law 100-202 of December 22, 1987, authorized full cost recovery for all supply management, operating, and overhead expenses through the General Supply Fund.

The financial objective of the fund is to break even, and any annual operating surplus not required for authorized capitalization requirements and/or to offset prior losses are returned to the Treasury.

AUTHORITY FOR THE FUND

The fund was originally authorized by Section 3 of the Act of February 27, 1929 (45 Stat. 1342; 41 U.S.C. 7(c)), and then by Section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, when transferred to GSA. Section 109 was amended by Pub. L. 100-202 to authorize full cost recovery for providing goods and services to customers. An initial authorized capital limitation of \$75,000,000 was increased to \$150,000,000 by Public Law 82-522, approved July 12, 1952; the limitation on authorized capital was later removed entirely by Public Law 87-372, approved October 4, 1961.

HISTORY OF THE FUND

The General Supply Fund (GSF) was initially established in the Department of Agriculture in 1929 to finance the purchase of supplies for central operations of the Department. This supply operation was so successful that it was transferred to the Treasury Department to enable all Government agencies to use the service. It was assigned to the Treasury's Procurement Division, which later became the Bureau of Federal Supply. The first supply depot outside the D.C. area was established in San Francisco, followed by depots in other localities.

By 1949, one year prior to the transfer of the Bureau of Federal Supply to GSA under Section 102 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the volume of annual sales had reached \$90.3 million, of which \$26.6 million was from supply depot stores and \$63.7 million by direct delivery from suppliers to customer agencies.

Through the early years, the operating costs of supply procurement and services were recovered by a surcharge added to the sales price charged to customers. This continued until 1951, when a direct annual appropriation to finance indirect or "overhead" costs was approved. Direct costs were still financed by the surcharge until 1952, when the surcharge was abolished by the Administrator of General Services under provisions of Section 2 of Public Law 81-754, approved September 5, 1950. Until enactment of Pub. L. 100-202 in FY 1988, operating expenses were financed by direct appropriations to GSA (See Digest for Operating Expenses, Federal Supply Service). GSF pricing for goods now includes all costs of supplying the goods.

The system of centralized procurement of supplies prescribed in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, was adopted by civilian Government agencies, and although the Act exempted the military, it too has increasingly relied on GSA for supply support. Civilian and military demands have resulted in fund sales growing from \$90.3 million in 1949 to approximately \$2 billion in 1988.

One of the Federal Property Act's major purposes was also the "establishment of pools or systems of transportation...." In 1952, GSA established a motor pool in the District of Columbia in 1952, financed through the GSF by customers, primarily GSA itself. Public Law 83-776, implemented by Executive Order 10579 of November 30, 1954, then authorized establishing interagency motor pools. Motor pools, later renamed Fleet Management Centers, grew in number until there were 100 by the end of fiscal year 1982; their number declined, to about 56 at the end of 1985, due to centralization and consolidation efforts.

The consolidation program gained impetus under an agreement with the Army to consolidate their vehicles into the Interagency Fleet Management System (IFMS). From 1986 through 1989, over 23,000 vehicles were consolidated into the IFMS, with estimated savings to the Government of over \$24 million. Other agencies have also consolidated their vehicles into the IFMS. At the end of 1988, there were 99,083 vehicles in the fleet, and 59 motor pools.

The costs of fleet management center operations and procurement of motor equipment are financed through the GSF and recovered by rental charges to user agencies. In 1957, motor pool sales were about \$3.7 million; by 1988, they had increased to \$414.9 million.

In 1962, responsibility for motor pool operations was transferred from FSS to the Transportation and Communications Service (TCS), later known as the Automated Data and Telecommunications Service (ADTS). They were returned to FSS in 1972, but transferred to the Transportation and Public Utilities Service (TPUS) in 1979. The latter was subsequently incorporated into the Office of Personal Property in 1982, retitled Office of Federal Supply and Services in 1983 and renamed Federal Supply Service in 1985.

The function of rehabilitating furniture and equipment was transferred to the Utilization and Disposal Service, later known as the Property Management and Disposal Service (PMDS), in 1962. In 1972, they were returned to FSS, attendant with the 1974 disestablishment of PMDS.

In 1975, increased demand for additional motor pool vehicles and other goods and services severely strained the financial resources of the Fund. Simultaneously, a material shortage experienced in FY 1974 began to ease, and contractors shipped earlier than scheduled. The combination of inflationary pressures, increased demand, and early supplier deliveries resulted in severe cash flow problems. To counteract them, \$156 million was borrowed from the Federal Buildings Fund and the Automatic Data Processing Fund to pay contractors, stocks were greatly reduced, and collections accelerated from user agencies. The \$156 million loan was repaid by June 30, 1975, and improved management controls and a more sophisticated economic forecasting system were implemented to prevent recurrence and provide for future flexibility. In 1976, an appropriation of \$40 million was enacted to help alleviate the problem of inadequate working cash. This was the first additional capital provided to the Fund since 1967.

On October 24, 1978, P.L. 95-506 amended section 211(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to authorize the Administrator of GSA to set prices for motor vehicle services that recovered all elements of cost, including the replacement cost of motor vehicles and other related

equipment and supplies. The reserve for replacement cost pricing, an equity account in the GSF, contained \$324.7 million at the end of 1988.

In 1980, GAO ruled the GSF business volumes could not be managed by availability of working cash only, but should be controlled by the budgetary definitions of obligated and unobligated balances. The ruling clarified the application of the antideficiency Act to the operation of this revolving fund. Therefore, in June 1981, Pub. L. 97-12 increased the capital of the fund through an appropriation of \$150 million, and by an additional \$72.3 million to be derived by transfer of operating surpluses from fiscal years 1978, 1979, and 1980. This would allow for operation at current business volumes without causing an antideficiency violation or drastic change in supply or transportation support to Federal agencies.

Although not an amendment to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, P.L. 97-12 also authorized the Administrator to retain earnings from operating surpluses to maintain inventories adequate for customer needs. This would permit offsetting the effects of inflation when inventory items were replaced at a higher cost than at which they were sold.

On July 10, 1984, the General Accounting Office issued decision B-213771, which held as improper the GSA practice of incremental reimbursement to the GSF for depreciation costs over the useful life of equipment purchased through the Fund. Effective in 1987, all equipment purchased for other GSA accounts is funded entirely and directly by those accounts.

In the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA, P.L. 99-272), Congress mandated that all agencies having motor vehicle fleets of 10,000 or more vehicles conduct studies comparing the costs of their operations to the costs of the IFMS and qualified private fleet management firms. GSA was also required to conduct studies of its own fleet. No studies had been completed through 1989.

As previously noted, P.L. 100-202 of December 22, 1987 provided that all costs of providing goods and services would be recovered in the prices charged to customers. The law provided two months' worth of 1988 appropriated funds as a transition to the new financing; beginning December 1, 1987, salaries and other costs of the supply function began to be recovered under the GSF.

As a part of House Report 103-286 accompanying the 1995 appropriations bill, GSA was directed to review direct appropriated activities for possible conversion to reimbursable funding. The schedules and portions of the Transportation and Travel Management Programs were identified as suitable, and a phased, three-year conversion of these efforts to the GSF was begun in FY 1995.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT BUDGETARY ACTIVITIES

1. Supply and Procurement.

a. Stores, Regular. Stock of common-use commodities is purchased in volume, stocked, and issued through supply facilities to Government agencies..

b. Stores, Direct Delivery. Orders for store-type items, if sufficiently large and delivery time is not a factor, are placed with the commercial source of supply for delivery directly to the customer.

c. Special Order. Definite quantity orders of commodities that are not susceptible to commercial stocking in supply facilities are purchased for direct shipment to user agencies.

d. Schedules. This contracting function provides a Governmentwide supply support program of commercial and information technology items required by Federal agencies and other authorized users.

2. Personal Property Management. Receipts generated by this program, from selling surplus Government property to the public, are returned to the agencies or are returned to the Treasury.

3. Travel and Transportation. Effort under this program provides for the offering of discount air fares and hotel accommodations for the Federal traveler, and services for the movement of freight parcels and household goods.

4. Interagency Fleet Management. Vehicle services are provided through a system of Fleet Management Centers.

AUTHORIZING LANGUAGE

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended:

SEC. 109. (a) There is hereby authorized to be set aside in the Treasury a special fund which shall be known as the General Supply Fund. Such fund shall be composed of the assets of the general supply fund (including any surplus therein) created by section 3 of the Act of February 27, 1929, (45 Stat. 1342; 41 U.S.C. 7c), and transferred to the Administrator by section 102 of this Act, such sums as may be appropriated thereto, and the value, as determined by the Administrator, of inventories of personal property from time to time transferred to the Administrator by other executive agencies under authority of section 201 (a)(2) to the extent that payment is not made or credit allowed therefor; and the fund shall assume all of the liabilities, obligations, and commitments of the general supply fund created by such Act of February 27, 1929. The General Supply Fund shall be available for use by or under the direction and control of the Administrator (1) for procuring personal property (including the purchase from or through the Public Printer, for warehouse issue, of standard forms, blankbook work, standard specifications, and other printed material in common use by Federal agencies not available through the Superintendent of Documents) and nonpersonal services for the use of Federal agencies in the proper discharge of their responsibilities, (2) for paying the purchase price, transportation of personal property and services, and the cost of personal services employed directly in the repair, rehabilitation, and conversion of personal property, and (3) for paying other direct costs of, and indirect costs that are reasonably related to, contracting, procurement, inspection, storage, management, distribution, and accountability of property and nonpersonal services provided by the General Services Administration or by special order through such Administration.

(b) Payment by requisitioning agencies shall be at prices fixed by the Administrator. Such prices shall be fixed at levels so as to recover so far as practicable the applicable purchase price, the transportation cost, inventory losses, the cost of personal services employed directly in the repair, rehabilitation, and conversion of personal property, and the cost of amortization and repair of equipment utilized for lease or rent to executive agencies. Such prices shall also include an additional charge to recover properly allocable costs payable by the General Supply Fund under subsection (a)(3) with respect to the supplies or services concerned. Requisitioning agencies shall pay by advance of funds in all cases where it is determined by the Administrator that there is insufficient capital otherwise available in the General Supply

Fund. Advances of funds also may be made by agreement between the requisitioning agencies and the Administrator. Where an advance of funds is not made, the General Services Administration shall be reimbursed promptly out of funds of the requisitioning agency in accordance with accounting procedures approved by the Comptroller General: Provided; That in any case where payment shall not have been made by the requisitioning agency within forty-five days after the date of billing by the Administrator or the date on which an actual liability for personal property services is incurred by the Administrator, whichever is the later, reimbursement may be obtained by the Administrator by the issuance of transfer and counterwarrants, or other lawful transfer documents, supported by itemized invoices.

(c) The General Supply Fund shall be credited with all reimbursements, advances of funds, and refunds or recoveries relating to personal property or services procured through the fund, including the net proceeds from disposal of surplus personal property procured through the fund and receipts from carriers and others for loss of, or damage to, personal property procured through the fund; and the same are hereby reappropriated for the purposes of the fund.

(d) (Repealed)

(e) As of September 30 of each year, there shall be recovered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts any surplus found therein, all assets, liabilities, and prior losses considered, above the amounts transferred or appropriated to establish and maintain said fund. The Comptroller General shall make audits of the General Supply Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 and make reports on the results thereof.

(f) Subject to the requirements of subsections (a) and (e) inclusive, of this section, the General Supply Fund also may be used for the procurement of personal property and nonpersonal services authorized to be acquired by mixed-ownership Government corporations or by the municipal government of the District of Columbia, or by a requisitioning non-Federal agency when the function of a Federal agency authorized to procure for it is transferred to the General Services Administration.

(g) Whenever any producer or vendor shall tender any article or commodity for sale or lease to the General Services Administration or to any procurement authority acting under the direction and control of the Administrator pursuant to this Act, the Administrator is authorized in his discretion, with the consent of such producer or vendor, to cause to be conducted, in such manner as the Administrator shall specify, such tests as he shall prescribe to determine whether such article or commodity conforms to prescribed specifications and standards. When the Administrator determines that the making of such tests will service predominantly the interest of such producer or vendor, he shall charge such producer or vendor a fee which shall be fixed by the Administrator in such amount as will recover the cost of conducting such tests, including all components of such cost, determined in accordance with accepted accounting principles. When the Administrator determines that the making of such tests will not serve predominantly the interest of such producer or vendor, he shall charge such producer or vendor such fee as he shall determine to be reasonable for the furnishing of such testing service. All such fees collected by the Administrator may be deposited in the General Supply Fund to be used for any purpose authorized by subsection 109(a) of this Act.

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAM
\$(Thousands)

Fiscal Year	-----Operations-----		Operating Income or Loss	Non- Operating Income or Loss*	Net Income or Loss	Outlays
	Revenue	Expense				
1950	\$ 82,497	\$ 82,455	\$ 42	\$ -	\$ 42	\$ 11,251
1951	114,198	112,541	1,657	-	1,657	10,063
1952	129,920	129,120	800	958	1,758	19,795
1953	125,737	124,212	1,525	- 304	1,221	3,682
1954	106,331	105,407	924	- 483	441	- 7,515
1955	134,826	133,849	977	479	1,456	8,897
1956	160,171	160,070	101	627	728	- 2,801
1957	203,453	202,466	987	568	1,555	8,462
1958	204,000	202,312	1,688	671	2,359	10,289
1959	282,437	280,862	1,575	1,107	2,682	802
1960	290,196	290,119	77	1,126	1,203	18,180
1961	346,689	344,050	2,639	1,187	3,826	- 4,646
1962	437,717	434,511	3,206	2,140	5,346	32,567
1963	490,553	484,209	6,344	518	6,862	- 18,531
1964	543,475	536,038	7,436	- 2,634	4,802	28,312
1965	653,007	643,830	9,177	- 1,162	8,015	13,356
1966	737,079	741,417	- 4,338	- 486	- 4,824	- 39,705
1967	923,848	913,070	10,778	- 492	10,286	28,014
1968	907,449	886,624	20,825	- 8,542	12,284	- 10,802
1969	897,143	892,888	4,255	- 177	4,077	33,751
1970	906,618	907,427	- 809	- 2,457	- 3,266	17,462
1971	803,894	811,061	- 7,167	- 3,041	- 10,208	- 23,890
1972	931,535	935,435	- 3,900	1,396	- 2,504	55,584
1973	910,927	916,773	- 5,846	1,112	- 4,734	35,244
1974	980,463	970,348	10,115	681	10,797	30,248
1975	1,329,385	1,287,919	41,466	691	42,158	8,311
1976	1,300,293	1,259,443	40,859	570	41,419	- 87,538
TQ	343,176	330,397	12,779	384	13,163	- 5,842
1977	1,794,986	1,736,187	58,779	- 6,339	52,460	- 54,484
1978	1,595,188	1,546,487	48,701	- 7,800	40,901	31,129
1979	1,539,933	1,506,931	33,001	- 4,997	28,504	- 26,100
1980	1,441,267	1,438,740	2,527	- 199	2,328	6,010
1981	1,354,978	1,317,977	37,001	1,917	38,918	- 56,609
1982	1,687,030	1,617,098	69,933	- 3,872	66,061	50,570

1983	1,841,693	1,775,358	66,335	- 2,056	64,279	- 59,124
1984	1,929,688	1,893,727	35,961	23,185	59,146	- 75,300
1985	2,352,967	2,313,893	39,074	- 6,997 ^{1/}	32,077	- 74,275
1986	2,252,139	2,240,593	11,546	- 2,872	8,674	91,232
1987 ^{2/}	2,250,902	2,266,484	- 15,582	25,414	- 40,996	- 31,993
1988	2,414,996	2,403,900	11,096	- 6,061	5,035	20,592
1989	2,335,241	2,293,072	42,168	- 8,525	50,694	- 88,548
1990	2,670,553	2,649,444	21,109	10,795	10,314	- 20,310
1991	2,855,440	2,820,783	34,657	- 32,503	2,154	- 6,164
1992	2,694,726	2,680,697	14,029	- 15,715	- 1,686	- 26,580
1993	2,749,529	2,748,055	1,474	- 21,074	- 19,600 ^{3/}	-33,614
1994	2,740,965	2,739,989	976	30,624	31,600	- 27,043
1995	3,125,000	3,147,540	- 22,540	33,500	10,960	66,000
1996	3,200,000	3,197,450	2,550	20,300	22,850	- 31,711
1997	3,118,665	3,110,307	8,358	- 24,587	- 16,229 ^{4/}	28,949

* Includes net gain from sale of equipment.

^{1/}

Includes one-time writeoff of non-recurring items (\$17,597) and cumulative effect of writing off uncollectable Federal accounts receivable based on new

1985 GAO accounting policies (\$1,291). Before these special adjustments, other income/expense was \$11,891, and net gain was \$50,965.

^{2/}

A 1987 GAO audit required that replacement cost pricing (RCP) not be recorded as an expense, but transferred at year-end from retained earnings to a reserve account. For comparability to pre-1987 data, however, RCP is included here as an expense.

^{3/}

In 1993, numerous audit adjustments were recorded for the actuarial amount for workers' compensation amounting to \$37.9 million.

^{4/}

Beginning in 1997, adjustments were made for actuarial amounts for post retirement and pension benefits in accord with newly-issued FASAB guidance; this was \$14.7 million.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL AND SURPLUSES BY FISCAL YEAR
\$(Thousands)

Fiscal Year	CAPITAL			SURPLUSES			Transfer
	Appropriated Capital	Amount	Donated Assets	Change in Surpluses	Capitalized Gain/(Loss)	Period Net to Treasury	
1930	P.L. 71-78, 3/26/30	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
1931	-	-	-	-	44	44	
1932	-	-	-	-	73	-	
1933	-	-	-	-	68	97	
1934	-	-	-	-	78	122	
1935	P.L. 73-123, 3/15/34	470	-	-	142	142	
1936	-	-	-	-	387	387	
1937	P.L. 74-761, 6/23/36	250	-	-	320	320	
1938	-	-	-	-	8	8	
1939	P.L. 76-361, 8/9/39	2,000	-	-	350	350	
1940	-	-	-	-	164	164	
1941	-	-	-	-	178	178	
1942	P.L. 77-371, 12/23/41,	2,000	-	-	325	325	
1943	-	-	-	-	238	238	
1944	P.L. 78-279, 4/1/44	3,000	-	-	269	269	
1945	-	-	-	-	951	951	
1946	-	-	-	-	(23)	38	
1947	-	-	-	-	243	181	
1948	-	-	-	-	226	226	
1949	P.L. 80-640, 6/14/48	1,500	-	-	(594) ^{1/}	-	
1950	P.L. 81-150, 6/30/49	480	-	-	42	-	
1951	P.L. 81-759, 9/6/50	4,000	650	-	-	-	
	P.L. 81-843, 9/27/50	30,000	-	-	1,657	-	
1952	-	-	- 56	-	1,758	-	
1953	-	-	295	-	1,221	4,000	
1954	-	-	169	-	441	2,651	
1955	-	-	1	-	1,456	822	
1956	-	-	329	-	728	-	
1957	P.L. 84-623, 6/27/56	10,000	1,901	-	-	-	
	P.L. 84-814, 7/27/56	8,000	-	-	1,555	1,515	
1958	P.L. 85-69, 6/29/57	12,500	1,838	-	2,359	1,080	
1959	P.L. 85-844, 8/28/58	6,250	1,171	-	-	-	
	P.L. 86-30, 5/20/69	15,000	-	-	2,682	2,172	
1960	-	-	2,084	-	1,203	2,532	
1961	P.L. 87-14, 3/31/61	20,000	1,547	-	3,826 ^{2/}	1,155 ^{2/}	
1962	P.L. 87-141, 8/17/61	6,000	916	-	-	-	
	P.L. 87-545, 7/25/62	7,500	-	-	5,346	3,605	

1963	P.L. 87-741, 10/3/62	13,500	3,306	-	-	-
	P.L. 88-25, 5/17/63	25,000	-	-	6,862	5,346
1964	P.L. 88-215, 12/19/63	30,000	42,060	-	4,802	6,862
1965	-	-	4,671	-	8,015	4,802
1966	-	-	20,415	-	(4,824)	-
1967	P.L. 90-21, 5/29/67	45,000	3,647	-	10,286	8,015
1968	-	-	- 555	-	12,284	5,461
1969	-	-	74	-	4,077	12,284
1970	-	-	119	-	(3,266)	4,077
1971	-	-	61,474	-	(10,208)	-
1972	-	-	3,255	-	(2,504)	-
1973	-	-	680	-	(4,734)	-
1974	-	-	1,230	-	10,797	-
1975	-	-	1,774	-	42,158	-
1976	P.L. 94-91, 8/9/75	40,000	315	-	41,419	-
TQ	-	-	3,565	-	13,163	-
1977	-	-	7,336	-	52,460	73,651
1978	-	-	12,187	-	40,901	-
1979	P.L. 96-38, 7/25/79	10,000	11,245	-	28,504	52,460
1980	-	-	7,566	-	2,328	-
1981	P.L. 97-12, 6/05/81	225,649 <u>3/</u>	946	23,059	38,918	-
1982	-	-	- 3,115	9,650	66,061	15,671
1983	-	-	1,878	4,997	64,279	56,411
1984	-	-	3,327	3,338	59,146	59,302
1985	-	-	1,226	6,813	32,077 <u>4/</u>	55,807
1986	--	6,300	1,031	--	8,674	-- <u>5/</u>
1987	--	42,394	8,752	271,452 <u>6/</u>	(40,996)	(11,807) <u>7/</u>
1988	--	--	10,659	68,602	5,035	--
1989	--	1,399	11,117	93,887	50,694	--
1990	--	4,693	13,626	102,916	10,314	--
1991	--	3,766	5,611	100,551	2,154	--
1992	--	1,671	4,798	96,468 <u>7/</u>	-1,686	--
1993	--	--	-- <u>8/</u>	111,560	- 19,600	--
1994	--	--	--	110,740	31,600	14,900 <u>9/</u>
1995	--	--	--	135,370	10,960	--
1996	--	--	--	150,795	22,850	--
1997	--	--	--	135,487	- 16,229	--

1/
Capitalized per Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

2/
Includes \$141,260 representing 1959 prior year adjustment of expense (accrued annual leave liability as of 1/11/58 which reduced retained earnings for 1959). At request of GAO an adjustment was made in 1961 to cancel this expense and the amount was included in the capital transfer to Treasury in 1961.

3/
\$150,000 direct appropriation and \$75,649 authorized by P.L. 97-12 to be transferred from prior year operating surpluses in the Fund from fiscal years 1978, 1979 and 1980.

4/
Includes one-time writeoff of non-recurring items (\$17,597) and cumulative effect of writing off uncollectable Federal accounts receivable based on new 1985 GAO accounting policies (\$1,291). Before these special adjustments, net gain was \$50,965. In addition, \$30,848 of earnings was returned to the Treasury pursuant to sec. 2901 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, Pub. L. 98-369.

5/
No funds returned, as the \$30,848 returned in 1985 (noted above) was an offset to 1985 profits.

6/
RCP is Replacement Cost Pricing. Until 1987, funds invested in IFMS vehicles were reflected as Invested Capital in Motor Vehicles in financial reports. The 1987 entry reflects the cumulative amount transferred at that time to the newly-established RCP equity account combined with the current year inventory surplus.

7/
A net amount: \$2,415 payment to Treasury for 1987 profits, offset by \$14,222 transferred from Treasury as a recoupment of overstated prior-year profits.

8/
No longer separately reported as a unique equity item.

9/
A gratuitous return of current year profits due to reduction in need for additional capital despite authority to retain the total profits to offset prior-year's losses.

EMPLOYMENT DATA

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Dept.</u>	<u>Field</u>
1950	Permanent positions	138	-	138
	Average employment	134	-	134
	Average GS grade and salary		(Not available)	

1951	Permanent positions		199	-	199
	Average employment		135	-	135
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	4.2	-	\$2,079
	Average CPC grade and salary	CPC	5.4	-	\$3,211
1952	Permanent positions		298	-	298
	Average employment		257	-	257
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	4.8	-	\$3,871
	Average CPC grade and salary	CPC	5.1	-	\$3,290
1953	Permanent positions		332	-	332
	Average		334	-	334
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	5.0	-	\$3,914
	Average CPC grade and salary	CPC	5.2	-	\$3,240
	Average salary ungraded		-	-	\$3,519
1954	Permanent positions		342	-	342
	Average employment		324	-	324
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	3.9	-	\$3,611
	Average CPC grade and salary		-	-	\$3,510
1955	Permanent positions		271	-	271
	Average employment		228	-	228
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	4.1	-	\$3,537
	Average salary ungraded		-	-	\$3,624
1956	Permanent positions		235	-	235
	Average employment		180	-	180
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	5.1	-	\$4,329
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$4,258
1957	Permanent positions		342	-	342
	Average employment		267	-	267
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	5.6	-	\$4,504
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$4,563
1958	Permanent positions		390	10	380
	Average employment		309	8	301
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	6.3	-	\$4,798
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$4,966
1959	Permanent positions		406	12	394
	Average employment		365	11	354
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	6.7	-	\$5,579
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$5,271
1960	Permanent positions		468	16	452
	Average employment		413	14	399
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	6.9	-	\$5,707
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$5,615
1961	Permanent positions		521	14	507
	Average employment		476	14	462
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.0	-	\$6,169
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$5,822
1962	Permanent positions		557	12	545
	Average employment		508	12	496
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.1	-	\$6,265
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$5,940
1963	Permanent positions		603	16	587
	Average employment		552	13	539
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.3	-	\$6,684
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$6,142
1964	Permanent positions		781	16	765
	Average employment		625	13	612
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.3	-	\$6,995
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$6,045
1965	Permanent positions		900	14	886
	Average employment		797	14	784
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.1	-	\$7,169
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$6,240
1966	Permanent positions		947	16	931
	Average employment		877	13	864

	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.2	-	\$7,591
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$6,480
1967	Permanent positions		939	17	922
	Average employment		932	16	916
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.3	-	\$7,845
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$6,768
1968	Permanent positions		1045	17	1,028
	Average employment		970	17	953
	Average GS grade and salary	GS	7.2	-	\$8,205
	Average salary ungraded (WB)		-	-	\$7,001
1969	Permanent Positions		1,064	16	1,048
	Average Employment		1,073	15	1,058
	Average GS Grade and salary	GS	7.6	-	-
	Average Salary		\$9,031	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$7,693	-	-
1970	Permanent Positions		1,140	21	1,161
	Average Employment		1,174	17	1,157
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.6	-	-
	Average Salary		\$10,507	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$8,550	-	-
1971	Permanent Positions		1,158	34	1,192
	Average Employment		1,257	24	1,281
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.6	-	-
	Average Salary		\$11,180	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$9,374	-	-
1972	Permanent Positions		1,250 <u>1/</u>	41	1,209
	Average Employment		1,134	40	1,094
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.3	-	-
	Average Salary		\$11,416	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$9,681	-	-
1973	Permanent Positions		1,209	34	1,175
	Average Employment		1,242	34	1,208
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.3	-	-
	Average Salary		\$11,935	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$10,476	-	-
1974	Permanent Positions		1,274	40	1,234
	Average Employment		1,247	36	1,211
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.18	-	-
	Average Salary		\$11,946	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$10,921	-	-
1975	Permanent Positions		1,226	39	1,187
	Average Employment		1,274	36	1,238
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.48	-	-
	Average Salary		\$13,748	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$13,053	-	-
1976	Permanent Positions		1,239	33	1,206
	Average Employment		1,274	33	1,241
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.47	-	-
	Average Salary		\$12,702	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$14,185	-	-
1977	Permanent Positions		1,212	29	1,183
	Average Employment		1,370	28	1,342
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.31	-	-
	Average Salary		\$15,125	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$15,769	-	-
1978	Permanent Positions		1,234	24	1,210
	Average Employment		1,388	23	1,365
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.31	-	-
	Average Salary		\$15,116	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$18,388	-	-
1979	Permanent Positions		1,264	34	1,230
	Average Employment		1,339	31	1,308
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.42	-	-
	Average Salary		\$16,881	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$18,098	-	-

1980	Permanent Positions		1,249	34	1,215
	Average Employment		1,355	37	1,318
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.67	-	-
	Average Salary		\$18,305	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$19,199	-	-
1981	Permanent Positions		1,230	34	1,196
	Average Employment		1,376	39	1,337
	Average GS Grade	GS	7.93	-	-
	Average Salary		\$20,889	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$21,106	-	-
1982	Permanent Positions		1,080	45	1,035
	Average Employment		1,200	52	1,148
	Average GS Grade	GS	8.4	-	-
	Average Salary		\$21,114	-	-
	Average Salary Ungraded (WB)		\$22,317	-	-
1983	Permanent Positions		917	37	880
	Average Employment		1,091	38	1,053
1984	Permanent Positions		852	37	815
	Average Employment		913	35	878
1985	Permanent Positions		854	39	815
	Average Employment		894	38	856
1986	Permanent Positions		855		(Not Available)
	Average Employment		880		(Not Available)
1987	Permanent Positions		920		(Not Available)
	Average Employment		915		(Not Available)
1988	Permanent Positions		3,280 ^{2/}		(Not Available)
	Average Employment		3,148		(Not Available)
1989	Permanent Positions		3,502		
	Average Employment		3,596		
1990	Permanent Positions		3,505		
	Average Employment		3,722		
1991	Permanent Positions		3,644		
	Average Employment		3,782		
1992	Permanent Positions	(Not Available)			
	Average Employment		3,709		
1993	Permanent Positions		--		
	Average Employment		3,821		
1994	Permanent Positions		--		
	Average Employment		3,768		
1995	Permanent Positions		--		
	Average Employment		3,404		
1996	Permanent Positions		--		
	Average Employment		3,354		
1997	Permanent Positions		--		
	Average Employment		3,255		

^{1/}

From 1972 on distribution between CO and Field positions computed, based on on-board employment.

^{2/}

Incorporates personnel performing supply functions, previously supported under appropriations.

NOTE: Although motor pool and personal property rehabilitation employment have always been (and are) financed under the GSF, beginning in 1962 they were organizationally under TCS (later ADTS/OIRM/IRMS) and UDS (later PMDS), respectively. In 1972, motor pool operations were transferred back to FSS, as was personal property rehabilitation when PMDS was disestablished in 1974. They remained in FSS until 1979, when the Transportation and Public Utilities Service (TPUS) was established. Motor pool and the personal property rehabilitation programs remained under TPUS until transferred to the Office of Personal Property (later the Office of Federal Supply and Services, and Federal Supply Service) in 1982.